

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



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Bulletin

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The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Public Services Division, Bureau of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

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Address by Secretary Herter¹

Introduction

This, my first appearance before the General Assembly, gives me a welcome opportunity to express my strong belief and firm faith in the United Nations.

There is a special personal satisfaction to me in being here for this purpose today. A little over 40 years ago I served on the staff of a distinguished American President, Woodrow Wilson, when he went to France to negotiate what we then hoped would be an enduring peace. President Wilson held strong convictions concerning the need for an effective international organization to provide means for nations of the world to work together to solve their common problems.

Twenty years ago this month the structure of peace that he had helped to build collapsed in war.

In the backwash of World War II, however, man continued his quest for peace through international organization. The states subscribing to the United Nations Charter at San Francisco in 1945 sought to build a new and more effective instrument for this purpose.

This meeting is one more step in our continuing effort to strengthen that Organization and to fulfill its goals.

If all of us devote ourselves faithfully to this task, and thus carry out the obligations of the charter, I believe that we can achieve the peaceful world which people everywhere earnestly desire.

Peaceful Change

To do this, we must deal with a major problem that the League of Nations did not master

and that the United Nations has not yet been able fully to resolve: that of preventing change through the use of aggressive force, while devising processes to accomplish needed and constructive change through peaceful means.

The United States accepts the principle of change. Our history, as evidenced by the recent admission of Alaska and Hawaii to the Union, proves the capacity of our system of government to meet and adjust to change.

But the way in which change comes about is of overriding importance in the nuclear age. Attempts to change the international situation through force could destroy us all. Total nuclear war has now become, quite literally, a suicidal enterprise. Peaceful progress, on the other hand, could open up new vistas for all mankind.

The United Nations itself is one of the major instruments both for deterring force and for accomplishing peaceful change.

The United Nations helped to resist force when aggression threatened the Republic of Korea. It helps to deter force through its effort to create standby arrangements, which could enable national contingents to be brought together quickly in meeting any future need for a United Nations force. We hope that members will respond positively to the Secretary-General's efforts in this regard.

The United Nations assists peaceful change through factfinding and conciliation processes, which can help to prevent disputes from exploding into wider conflict.

The United States stands ready to work peacefully, within the framework of the charter, with all states which share our objectives of insuring peaceful progress.

The Past Year

The past year has seen continued movement toward this goal of peaceful change, on the one hand, and renewed threats of violence which would impede its fulfillment, on the other.

Progress has been encouraging, in comparison with the situation existing at this time a year ago, in five major areas.

In the Middle East a period of relative quiet prevails. This is in sharp contrast to the crisis of a year ago, when the Assembly had to take important emergency measures. The enlightened actions of the states in the area during the past year have helped to improve the situation. The agencies of the United Nations and the outstanding leadership and diplomacy of the Secretary-General have also contributed significantly to the lessening of tensions and the development of greater stability.

We regard these trends as a hopeful portent that further progress can be made on the problems which still confront this area.

The future welfare of the Palestine refugees is one such problem. It will be an important item for consideration at this Assembly. Progress toward a satisfactory solution of this tragic problem is important not only to the human beings directly involved but also to continued peace and stability in the area as a whole.

Another problem in this area has arisen with regard to passage through the Suez Canal. The United States continues to support the principle of freedom of passage, as endorsed by the United Nations. We are confident that, if those immediately concerned seek to reconcile their differences in a spirit of mutual accommodation, progress can be made toward a solution.

Africa is an area where there has also been steady forward movement. Four new African states are to achieve independence in the coming year. Progress toward self-government is a development which the United States welcomes, in accordance with its historic policy that all peoples should have independence who desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities.

Political advancement in the non-self-governing and trust territories of Africa is a tribute to the imagination, good will, and skill of the peoples of those territories and of the powers that administer them. It is also a tribute to the encouragement and assistance given by the United

Nations and the specialized agencies to the advancement of these territories.

In Europe the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has continued to grow in peaceful power during the last year. It now represents an even more formidable bulwark of peace in support of the principles of the charter. President Eisenhower's recent visit to the NATO area² has produced new evidence of the unity, strength, and purpose of the Atlantic Community.

We welcome particularly the progress that has been made during the past year toward a just solution of the Cyprus problem, which directly concerns three of the NATO countries. These countries and the people of Cyprus are to be congratulated on this progress.

In Latin America important steps have been taken in the last year to strengthen the peace machinery of the Organization of American States. The recent conference of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics in Santiago³ is an encouraging example of how a regional organization can complement the work of the United Nations. It clearly demonstrated the determination of the American Republics to maintain peace in the hemisphere through common action on problems creating international tensions.

The Far East has also seen continued progress during the past year in promoting domestic welfare and in strengthening security. War-torn economies have been, for the most part, rebuilt and the foundations laid for further progress.

We regret that the Republics of Korea and Viet-Nam are still excluded by the veto of one power from United Nations membership, although both have been found fully qualified by the General Assembly.

The member countries of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization have carried forward their programs for economic, social, and cultural advancement. SEATO also plays a vital role in the collective defense of the area and is now carefully watching events in Laos.

Side by side with these encouraging developments, which augur well for peaceful and constructive change, events in the past year have underlined the continuing danger posed by attempts

² For background, see BULLETIN of Sept. 14, 1959, p. 371; Sept. 21, 1959, p. 403; and Sept. 28, 1959, p. 435.

³ *Ibid.*, Aug. 31, 1959, p. 299, and Sept. 7, 1959, p. 342.

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to mold the international situation through the threat or use of force.

Most recently the freedom and independence of Laos have been threatened by forces from outside its borders. The Security Council subcommittee is now in Laos. We hope that it will not only succeed in collecting the facts but also by its presence contribute to easing a potentially dangerous situation.

In this circumstance there is no need for a conference as proposed by the U.S.S.R. Such a conference would be disruptive and would ignore the authority of the United Nations.⁴

This recent action of the Security Council demonstrates the ability of the United Nations to act quickly in a case involving possible efforts to subvert the freedom and undermine the security of member states.

The United States is pledged under the charter to resist aggression. It will fulfill this pledge without equivocation. We will support the Royal Lao Government in its own efforts to preserve independence.

In Tibet we are confronted by the revolting spectacle of the brutal Chinese Communist repression of the fundamental human rights of the Tibetans. The Dalai Lama under threat of force was driven from his country. From his exile in India, he has told the world a tragic story of persecution, of forced labor, of deportation, of executions in such numbers as to threaten the survival of the Tibetan race. Yet the Tibetans' only crime was their desire to live in peace and freedom. This is a matter which is of deep concern to the United Nations. Certainly this Organization must speak out in clear terms in the face of such events.

In the Taiwan Strait area, where last year at this time we were seriously concerned by the military action of the Chinese Communists, Communist China has continued its sporadic campaign of military harassment. Despite months of negotiations, it refuses to renounce the use of force.

In Korea the Chinese Communist regime continues to reject the principles for unification that would assure the freedom and independence of a united Korea. It has flouted the terms of the armistice in Korea. It still stands condemned as an aggressor.

⁴ For a U.S. statement, see p. 475; for background, see BULLETIN of Sept. 28, 1959, p. 456.

In supporting efforts to subvert the will of the free people of Laos, in attempting to exterminate the people of Tibet, and in its incursions into India, the Chinese Communist regime has demonstrated more clearly in the past year than at any time since its aggression in Korea its complete unfitness to be admitted to this Organization. We are confident that the members of this Assembly will continue to resist efforts to obtain China's seat in the United Nations for the Communist regime.

That seat is honorably occupied by the representative of the Republic of China, a charter member of this Organization. That Republic has given renewed evidence of its continuing dedication to the principles of this Organization in the past year by its historic declaration that it would rely primarily upon peaceful principles and not upon force to secure the freeing of the mainland.

Hungary is another area where the effects of the threat and use of violence are manifest. The tyrannical rule which was imposed on that unhappy country by the ruthless use of outside force still obtains. Every effort of Sir Leslie Munro, the Assembly's Special Representative, to investigate the situation firsthand has been rebuffed by the puppet Hungarian regime, which Soviet troops imposed and now maintain.⁵ The continued, deliberate defiance by Hungary of this Organization augurs ill for our continuing efforts to secure international peace and security.

These events of the past year must be viewed in perspective. The progress that has been achieved testifies to the opportunities which lie ahead. Continuing threats of force and violence underline the dangers which still confront us.

To avert these dangers and fulfill those opportunities, we must seek to promote peaceful change which will lay the basis for a just and lasting peace. We must seek such change in political, military, economic, and other fields.

Political Change: Germany and Berlin

We will always negotiate with other states to achieve peaceful political change which derives from the freely given consent of the peoples concerned. Our approach to the Geneva negotiations

⁵ For a statement of July 9, 1959, by Sir Leslie Munro on steps taken on the question of Hungary, see U.N. press release GA/1807.

on Germany and Berlin reflected this philosophy in concrete terms.

I spent 10 long weeks in Geneva with the Foreign Ministers of France, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.S.R. in seeking agreement on the problem of a divided Germany and a divided Berlin.

The Geneva conference met against the backdrop of a potential crisis over Berlin. This had been artificially precipitated by a Soviet threat to take unilateral action against West Berlin. It was only after this threat had been withdrawn that the Western Powers agreed to negotiate in the interests of peaceful change.

The Governments of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States had as their purpose at Geneva to secure the reunification of Germany in freedom. Such peaceful change would have solved the Berlin question on a lasting basis by restoring Berlin to its rightful place as the capital of a united Germany.

To this end the Western Powers put forward a comprehensive Western peace plan.⁶ That plan was designed to achieve the reunification of Germany according to the will of the German people and on a basis which took into account the expressed concerns of the Soviet Union.

The Western peace plan was a phased plan which provided time for a mixed German committee to draft an electoral law and to work out proposals for increased technical contacts between the two parts of Germany and for freedom of movement and respect for human rights throughout all of Germany. While this process went on, there would be related preliminary steps for the exchange of military information, for the limitation of overall strength of the forces of the Four Powers, and for measures of inspection against surprise attack.

In the next phase safeguarded elections for an all-German assembly would be held. This all-German assembly would draft a constitution on the basis of which an all-German government would be formed. That government would then be responsible for negotiating an all-German peace treaty.

In this phase further disarmament and security measures were contemplated, including the establishment of a zone on either side of a line to be

mutually determined in which there would be agreed ceilings for the indigenous and nonindigenous forces.

Moreover, if the all-German government decided to adhere either to NATO or the Warsaw Pact, additional security arrangements were to be made. These would contemplate special measures regulating the disposition of forces in the area closest to the eastern frontier of a united Germany. They would provide for agreements between the Four Powers and other European countries about joint reaction against aggression.

Unhappily—and I use the word advisedly—the Soviet Foreign Minister [Andrei A. Gromyko] rejected the Western peace plan out of hand. He seemed disinterested in studying this carefully devised program, to which the Western Governments had devoted many months of preparation.

The conference then turned to the question of how to arrive at a modus vivendi on Berlin which would ease the tensions that the Soviet Union itself had created.

For this purpose the Western Powers made many proposals. All of them seemed to meet aspects of the problem concerning which the Soviets complained. None jeopardized the freedom and the security of the people of West Berlin.

What we must never forget is that the problem of West Berlin is not really a legal problem or an abstract case history in political science. It is the matter of the lives and freedom and happiness of these more than 2 million people who live in West Berlin, people who have shown by their courage and the fruits of their labor the blessings that freedom brings.

These people are surrounded by territory and forces under the control of an unfriendly regime. They rely on the presence of the token contingents of American, British, and French troops for their security.

The long-drawn-out discussion of this problem of Berlin resulted in no agreement. The negotiations did, however, usefully isolate the areas of possible agreement. That is why the Foreign Ministers of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States have some hope that a resumed foreign ministers conference can agree on arrangements for Berlin which would safeguard the future of the West Berliners.

Through their dedication to this continuing negotiation, the Western Powers evidence their sup-

⁶ For text, see BULLETIN of June 1, 1959, p. 779.

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Military Change: Arms Limitation and Control

Acceptance of this process would be of at least equal importance in the military field.

Perhaps the greatest contribution that could be made to peaceful change would be for the powers to move from reliance on unlimited arms competition to reliance on safeguarded agreements as a means of preserving national security.

During the past year there have been both promising and disappointing developments with respect to our efforts in this field, which are of such critical importance to the future of all mankind.

The United States took the initiative in proposing a technical conference on measures to guard against surprise attack. While the problems are understood more clearly as a result, we regret that little progress was made.

The United States and United Kingdom continued the negotiations begun a year ago with the U.S.S.R. for an agreement on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons testing. There is some progress to report. The Three Powers have agreed on a number of details which would have to be a part of a full accord, and technical agreement has been recently reached on the means of detecting and identifying nuclear explosives at high altitudes and in outer space.

However, there are still three central issues on which agreement has not been achieved. They all relate to effective inspection, which remains the key to agreement.

First, there is the problem of staffing control posts—"the listening posts" that would be established to register data which might indicate an unauthorized nuclear explosion.

The Soviet Union has insisted that a major portion of the personnel at each control post must be from the host country, a form of "self-inspection" which we cannot accept.

The United States and the United Kingdom have proposed that all technical and supervisory positions at each post be staffed on the basis of one-third U.S. or U.K. specialists, one-third Soviet specialists, and one-third specialists from countries other than these three. This would allow for reasonable host-country representation. It would be a genuinely international staffing pattern

in which all countries could have confidence. Finally, it would provide a role for other members of the United Nations who have a deep interest in assuring a successfully operating system.

The *second* key control issue is the matter of on-site inspections required to identify suspected underground explosions.

While the United States does not object to placing a limit on these inspections, we believe that the number should be based on a scientific judgment, not on political arguments.

To assist in making this judgment we have submitted scientific data bearing on the complex problem of detecting underground explosions and determining whether they are nuclear explosions or earthquakes.⁷ We remain convinced that this information should be considered, although the Soviet Union has thus far refused to do so.

The *third* key issue in the negotiations is the veto.

The Soviet Union wants the veto in one form or another. The United States firmly believes that any control system which could be frustrated in its day-to-day operations by the veto power would be worse than useless. It would create the illusion and not the reality of control.

These are the principal issues. It is clear that the points at issue are real. They cannot be ignored.

We hope that these three issues can be resolved and that an agreement can be achieved for a comprehensive test ban. We will pursue this approach with vigor, but there *is* another approach if the Soviets are not willing to agree to the necessary means of verification.

On April 13 of this year President Eisenhower offered to Chairman Khrushchev to enter immediately into an agreement to ban tests within the atmosphere and under water, if the Soviet Union remained unwilling to accept effective safeguards for a complete discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests.⁸

This would be only a first step toward the ultimate objective of a total ban. However, it would represent a very good start. It would also ease concern over levels of radioactivity. This offer still stands.

⁷ For background, see *ibid.*, July 6, 1959, p. 16.

⁸ For text of the President's letter, see *ibid.*, May 18, 1959, p. 704.

In the meantime, President Eisenhower recently announced that the 1-year unilateral ban on tests which the United States voluntarily undertook last October would be continued to the end of this year.⁹ Our hope is that, if we allow a reasonable extension of time for the negotiations to proceed, significant progress can be made.

These are the principal developments regarding a possible agreement on a comprehensive test ban.

But the question of disarmament is much broader than suspension of nuclear testing. What we earnestly seek is the general limitation and control of armaments and armed forces. The degree to which we succeed may determine man's future. There would be growing danger in an indefinite continuation of the arms race. We must use all of our imagination and ingenuity to devise a way of controlling this race, to prevent it from exploding into nuclear conflict.

In an effort to renew disarmament negotiations, the United States and the United Kingdom and France have agreed with the Soviet Union, with which they share a major responsibility for reaching a solution on this problem, to resume discussions on disarmament early next year.¹⁰ These four powers have invited a small group of other states to join them.

The United States regards the coming negotiations as a major opportunity. We hope that the Soviet Government will view them with equal seriousness. Successful negotiations could not only open new avenues of progress toward limitation and control of armaments but also pave the way for settlement of other outstanding problems.

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Recognizing that progress in disarmament might be slow, however, the United States has urged that peaceful uses of outer space be considered as a separate step toward constructive change.

Last year my distinguished predecessor, John Foster Dulles, proposed that the General Assembly take the first step toward establishing a framework for international cooperation in this

⁹ *Ibid.*, Sept. 14, 1959, p. 374.

¹⁰ For text of a Four Power communique on disarmament, see *ibid.*, Sept. 28, 1959, p. 438.

field.¹¹ The United States hoped then that it would prove possible for all members to share in the benefits that seem certain to emerge from this challenging new frontier of human activity.

Recent events have demonstrated how rapidly this frontier is being crossed. The American "paddlewheel," Explorer VI, still circles the earth 6 weeks after its launching, sending messages back to earth with energy from the sun. We believe this development advances the day when nations of the world will be linked by a communications network extending to the heavens.

The Soviet moon probe—certainly a great accomplishment—foreshadows the early extension of terrestrial problems out into the universe. It also warns us to speed up our efforts to obtain peace on earth. And it signals the pressing need to get on with international arrangements to make a start on the regulation of man's activities away from his earthly home.

In the early years after the development of atomic energy the United States tried long and hard to interest the U.S.S.R. in an international approach to harnessing this natural force of such great danger and promise to humanity. The U.S.S.R. refused to cooperate, apparently believing that its late start in the atomic energy field would prejudice its national interests if an international approach were adopted. The deadly arms race of the past decade stands as an ugly witness to the human tragedy of that Soviet non-cooperation.

Now humanity is on the threshold of another and perhaps more fateful technological development—the penetration of outer space. Again the United States has called for an international approach. This time surely the U.S.S.R. cannot plead a lack of Soviet advancement in this technology. But we see little sign of any Soviet disposition to cooperate as yet. The Soviets have declined to participate in the work of the United Nations committee this past year.¹²

Arguing that only the U.S.S.R. and the United States were carrying on activities in the field of outer space, the Soviet Union contended that the committee should be made up of an equal number

¹¹ For an address by Secretary Dulles before the 13th General Assembly, see *ibid.*, Oct. 6, 1958, p. 525.

¹² For U.S. statements in the *Ad Hoc Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space*, see *ibid.*, June 15, 1959, p. 883; June 29, 1959, p. 972; and July 27, 1959, p. 138.

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of states from these "two sides." This concept was rejected by the Assembly. The world is not divided into two "hostile camps," as the Soviet Union maintains. The world is diverse. This concept is inherent in the United Nations.

The United States believes that major committees of the United Nations should continue to reflect the principle of fair geographical representation. This principle derogates in no way from the relative contribution which those states with superior technical capacity can make.

We hope that the Soviet Union will join in the cooperative efforts of the United Nations. There could be no more dramatic illustration of a spirit of cooperation in the world today as we stand at the threshold of the space age than for this Assembly to act unanimously in this field. This would be a major step forward in the process of peaceful change.

Economic and Social Change

Peaceful change in the economic and social field is also of key importance if our purposes are to be fulfilled.

The United Nations is contributing to social progress through its activities in such fields as health, refugee assistance, narcotics, and the Children's Fund.

Economic improvement can be promoted by healthy competitive trade, which helps assure greater enjoyment of the fruits of economic activity, and by continuing economic development.

Last year Mr. Dulles proposed that the nations dedicate the year 1959 to taking stock of their current accomplishments in the field of economic development and to charting long-term courses of action. The United States has now taken the major steps which Secretary Dulles said that we would take in this field.

First, the United States has vigorously pressed its development financing programs. The Congress has appropriated additional funds for the Development Loan Fund. The flexibility possible in the administration of this Fund enhances its importance as a source of loans for less developed countries.

Second, the United States and other nations have doubled their subscriptions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and have increased their subscriptions to

the International Monetary Fund by 50 percent in the past year.

Third, the United States will propose to the forthcoming meeting of the Governors of the International Bank a resolution calling for definite steps toward the prompt establishment of an international development association. Such an organization will provide a new and effective means of financing in less developed countries sound high-priority projects which cannot be adequately aided under existing criteria of the International Bank.

Fourth, United States acceptance of the agreement for the establishment of the Inter-American Development Bank has been approved by our Congress. Establishment of this institution will help to hasten the development of the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Fifth, the United States continues and will continue, in cooperation with other member states, to give full support to existing organizations devoted to the extension of technical assistance. We are gratified that the newly established Special Fund has taken hold so quickly and begun its important operations. It is my strong hope that other member governments will find it possible to increase their contribution to both the Expanded Program and the Special Fund in order that the initial goal of \$100 million for both programs can be reached as soon as possible.

In these and other ways the United States dedicates its resources and energies to the only kind of world war that any of us can hope to win: war on poverty, on disease, and on illiteracy.

The fact that more than a billion and a half people of this world live in dire want poses a challenge to which we must respond. To try to escape this challenge would deny the common bond that joins all human beings regardless of race, sex, language, or religion.

Make no mistake about it: Wherever men despair of being able to meet their needs through peaceful means, there will be found the seeds of tyranny and conflict. If peaceful change is to be accomplished in the political and military field, it must also go forward at an increasing pace in the economic field.

The Need for "Open Societies"

There is one other avenue to peace and peaceful change which I would like to mention before

I close, Mr. President. This avenue is to achieve that "world community of open societies" which President Eisenhower stressed at the 1958 emergency session.¹³ This "openness" has long been a fundamental characteristic of American society and of many other free societies. The achievement of "open societies" could make an important contribution to peace.

But it must be recognized that this goal cannot be fully achieved as long as governments and regimes disregard the basic principles of international conduct. Realizing this, we regret the need for maintaining safeguards in the interest of peace and stability. For example, the concept of "open societies" cannot be fully achieved as long as the Chinese Communist regime uses increased contacts to subvert and to undermine neighboring peoples and countries.

Within a number of other countries, artificial barriers still exist to free, open, and friendly communications.

There are barriers of secrecy and of artificial restrictions.

There is censorship of the printed and broadcast word.

There is jamming of radio broadcasts from without, jamming based on fear that uncensored information may incidentally enter. Let me say right here, however, how heartened we have been to note that Soviet jamming of the Voice of America ceased on September 15. We profoundly hope that this beneficial change may prove of long duration.

There are rules which severely limit contact of nationals with foreign visitors or travel from one part of the country to another.

Behind such barriers are bred images, false reports, and false fears of imaginary enemies. These conditions feed upon themselves. They contribute to needless arming and counterarming. They can give a powerful impetus to the spiral that leads toward war. So long as such barriers exist to the flow of news and information into a country, we cannot even begin to weave the fabric of lasting peace.

Openness is particularly important in those countries possessing great destructive power and which bear a great responsibility for peace.

Today, when we take stock of the situation, two impressions stand out.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Sept. 1, 1958, p. 337.

First, encouraging beginnings in breaking through these barriers have been made.

Second, there are additional areas in which further removal of restrictions would be helpful to the cause of peace.

Recent developments within the Soviet Union, despite their limited scope, provide a glimmer of hope that the Soviet Government may be willing to permit a freer exchange of ideas and information between its own people and other peoples. These developments permit the hope that the Soviet Government may now be prepared to go even further. They prompt me to make a proposal comparable to the one the United States put forward during a Security Council session last year¹⁴—that the Soviet radio transmitters suspend their jamming sufficiently to permit the Soviet people to hear in full the proceedings of the 14th session of the General Assembly now beginning.

The debates in the Assembly are extremely useful in indicating the numerous and diverse viewpoints which are held on a variety of international issues. Public knowledge of these viewpoints cannot be regarded as subversive to any government regardless of its structure or policies.

Conclusion

We have thus sought and continue to seek peaceful change through many approaches.

These efforts draw force and inspiration from the work of the United Nations. Under its charter the United Nations is pledged to resist aggressive force. It can be the real catalyst in the process of constructive change.

In assisting this process all members of the United Nations, large and small, have a voice. Bringing diverse viewpoints to bear, while respecting each other's interests and viewpoints, the members of the United Nations are united in a common effort, in the words of the preamble of the charter, "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind" and "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom."

The principles of the charter directly reflect the precepts of all the great religions. Let us then proceed to the task of fulfilling these prin-

¹⁴ For a statement by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge in the Security Council on Aug. 7, 1958, see U.S./U.N. press release 2979.

ciples. In the words of Abraham Lincoln ". . . with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace. . . ."

The United States here rededicates itself to this noble effort to achieve peace and justice for all mankind.

Secretary Herter and Advisers Depart for 14th General Assembly

Press release 657 dated September 17

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter departed from Washington on September 17 in order to attend the 14th General Assembly of the United Nations in New York City. The following officers of the Department are in the Secretary's party:

Senior Advisers

Livingston T. Merchant, Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

Francis O. Wilcox, Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs

Andrew H. Berding, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs

J. Graham Parsons, Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs

Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary for African Affairs

Advisers

William W. Scranton, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State

Max V. Krebs, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State

Joseph J. Sisco, Deputy Director, Office of United Nations Political and Security Affairs

U.S. Rejects Soviet Proposal for Conference on Laos

Department Statement¹

Press release 651 dated September 15

The Department of State's attention has been directed to a statement by the Soviet Government on the situation in Laos, as issued by TASS on

¹ For previous Department statements on the situation in Laos, see BULLETIN of Aug. 24, 1959, p. 278; Sept. 7, 1959, p. 344; Sept. 14, 1959, p. 374; and Sept. 21, 1959, p. 414.

September 14, 1959. The statement proposed a "conference to be called without delay by the countries which attended the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indochina to consider the Laos situation."

The Geneva conference of 1954 was called to deal with the means of ending hostilities in Indochina brought about, on the one hand, by the demands for independence by the three former Indochinese states and, on the other, by a general Communist effort to extend control in southeast Asia. Although the United States was not a party, it has respected the Geneva agreements.

During the 5 years since the Geneva agreements were signed, the free countries of southeast Asia have made remarkable progress toward stability and security, as well as economic and social advancement. Even the small Kingdom of Laos, despite the many handicaps it faced, was beginning by the end of last year to achieve the degree of stability and security necessary for economic and social advancement.

It has become clearer during recent months that this stabilization process did not comport with the plans of those who had expansionist designs in southeast Asia. The trouble in Laos has been caused by those who would disrupt that nation and reverse the forward trend.

Laos would be a quiet spot today were it not for elements within the country and abroad which are trying to undermine its government. The solution of this situation is not to be found in international conferences but in the cessation of intervention and subversion of the Kingdom of Laos.

The Government of Laos, as the Soviet Government is well aware, has strongly opposed the reconvening of the International Control Commission in Laos. The Royal Lao Government has consistently and justifiably held that it has fulfilled the provisions of the Geneva agreements of 1954 and understandably resents any suggestion that it is not a fully sovereign government and that it is not entitled to the same rights of full independence and self-protection that are the inherent rights of all nations. The holding of a new Geneva conference would inevitably suggest to the Royal Lao Government the imposition of new disabilities and new external interferences. Laos, like every nation, seeks to control its own destiny.

The fact that the Lao Communists and their

outside supporters are today creating disorder in Laos is surely no reason why they should further profit through the disruptive influences of a new Geneva conference. We believe that the recent action of the Security Council² opens the best avenue to tranquilizing the situation in Laos, and, though the Soviet Union opposed the Security

Council's action, we believe all U.N. nations will come to see the merits of this approach to peace in Laos. Since the United Nations has already taken action on the Laos issue, the proposal for a second Geneva conference would also seem to be unnecessary and disruptive. Moreover, it would ignore the authority of the United Nations.

Chairman Nikita S. Khrushchev of the Soviet Union Arrives for U.S. Visit

Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, arrived in the United States for a 13-day visit on September 15.³ Following are texts of a joint statement released at Washington, D.C., on September 15 at the conclusion of preliminary talks between President Eisenhower and Chairman Khrushchev, the exchange of greetings at Andrews Air Force Base, and the toasts exchanged at the state dinner at the White House on September 15, together with a Department statement concerning a meeting on September 16 between Secretary Herter and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

JOINT STATEMENT

White House press release dated September 15

President Dwight D. Eisenhower and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Nikita S. Khrushchev, met for nearly two hours this afternoon. They were accompanied by the Vice President, the Foreign Ministers and other advisers. The President and the Chairman reviewed the relationship between the two countries and exchanged views in general terms on international problems. They agreed on the general line of their further discussions, which will take place on all these subjects following the Chairman's return from his visit throughout the coun-

² For U.S. statements made in the Security Council and text of the resolution, see *ibid.*, Sept. 28, 1959, p. 456.

³ For names of members of the official party, see BULLETIN of Sept. 21, 1959, p. 413; for the itinerary, see *ibid.*, Sept. 14, 1959, p. 373.

try. They plan to meet for this purpose at Camp David⁴ from Friday evening, September 25th, until noon on September 27th.

The atmosphere of the talk was friendly and frank with agreement that the discussions should continue in this spirit to seek ways to achieve a better understanding.

The following were present:

The President

The Vice President

The Secretary of State

The United States Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

Foy Kohler, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State

Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Andrei Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

The U.S.S.R. Ambassador to the United States, Mikhail Menshikov

A. Soldatov, Chief, American Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS

President Eisenhower

White House press release dated September 15

Mr. Chairman, I welcome you, your family, and party to the United States. I am especially happy that Mrs. Khrushchev and other members of your family are accompanying you. On behalf of the Government and of the people of America, I express the hope that you and they

⁴ The President's retreat in the Catoctin Mountains in Maryland.

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will find your stay among us interesting and useful.

I am looking forward to the talks we will have together. Although we shall not be negotiating any issues affecting the interests of other countries, I trust that a full and frank exchange of views on many subjects may contribute to better understanding, on both sides, of unresolved international problems.

During your stay here you will have an opportunity to see something of our country, our institutions, our customs, and our people. You will have a chance to speak with individuals and groups from all walks of life.

The political and social systems of our two countries differ greatly. In our system the people themselves establish and control the Government. You will find, I am sure, that they, like your people, want to live in peace with justice. Although they have built and maintain strong security forces, it is clear that because our people do want peace and because they are the decisive influence in basic actions of our Government, aggression by this Nation is an impossibility.

Just as I hope that I may later visit and learn more about your people, I know that you seek better understanding of our system, of our people, and of the principles which guide and motivate them. I assure you that they have no ill will toward any other people, that they covet no territory, no additional power. Nor do they seek to interfere in the internal affairs of any other nation.

I most sincerely hope that as you come to see and believe these truths about our people there will develop an improved basis on which we can together consider the problems that divide us.

After all, our common purpose should be, always, a just, universal, and enduring peace. It is in this spirit, Mr. Chairman, that I greet you and welcome you to Washington and the United States.

Chairman Khrushchev

Unofficial translation

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: Permit me at this moment, on first setting foot on American soil, to thank Mr. Eisenhower for the invitation to visit your country and everyone present for the warm welcome accorded us, representatives of the Soviet Union.

Russians say: "Every good job should be started in the morning." Our flight began in Moscow this morning, and we are glad that our first meeting with you on American soil is taking place on the morning of the same day. As you see, our countries are not so distant from each other.

I accepted the invitation of the President of the United States to make an official visit to your country with great pleasure and gratitude, and I will be glad to talk with statesmen, representatives of the business world, intellectuals, workers, and farmers and to become familiar with the life of the industrious and enterprising American people.

For our part, we will be glad to receive Mr. Eisenhower, his family, and those who will accompany him in the Soviet Union shortly. We will give the President a most cordial welcome and every opportunity to become familiar with the life of the Soviet people.

We have always considered reciprocal visits and meetings of representatives of states useful. Meetings and conversations between the statesmen of our two great countries, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, are especially important.

All the peoples are profoundly interested in the maintenance and consolidation of peace, in peaceful coexistence. War does not promise anyone any good; peace is advantageous to all the nations. This is the basic principle which, we believe, the statesmen of all countries should be guided by in order to realize the aspirations of the peoples.

We have come to you with an open heart and good intentions. The Soviet people want to live in friendship with the American people. There are no obstacles to having the relations between our countries develop as relations between good neighbors. The Soviet and the American people, like other peoples, fought well together in the Second World War against the common enemy and broke his backbone. In peaceful conditions we have even more reason and more possibilities for friendship and for cooperation between the peoples of our countries.

Shortly before our meeting you, Mr. President, the Soviet scientists, engineers, technicians, and workers filled our hearts with joy by launching the rocket to the moon. Thus has been blazed

a road from the earth to the moon; and a container of 390 kilograms with a pennant bearing the national emblem of the Soviet Union is now on the moon. Our earth lost several hundred kilograms in weight, and the moon gained in her weight the same amount of kilograms. I am sure that in this historic achievement of peaceful science rejoice not the Soviet people alone but also all those to whom peace and friendship among nations are dear.

Recently an atomic icebreaker has been completed in the Soviet Union. This practical embodiment of the desire of all peoples to see the nuclear energy put solely to peaceful use makes us happy. We are aware, Mr. President, that the idea of peaceful use of atomic energy is dear to you, and we note with gratification that your aims in this field coincide with ours.

We entertain no doubt that the splendid scientists, engineers, and workers of the United States of America, who are engaged in the field of conquering the cosmos, will also carry their pennant to the moon. The Soviet pennant, as an old resident of the moon, will welcome your pennant and they will live there together in peace and friendship, as we both should live together on the earth, in peace and friendship, as should live in peace and friendship all peoples who inhabit our common mother earth, who so generously gives us her gifts.

During these first few minutes of my stay in the United States permit me to extend hearty greetings and best wishes to the American people.

STATE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE

White House press release dated September 15

President Eisenhower

Mr. Chairman, the ladies and gentlemen gathered at this board are here to greet you as the head of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and to greet Mrs. Khrushchev, your family, and the members of your party. We trust that you will find your trip, your tour of America, both instructive and interesting and enjoyable.

It was 150 years ago that diplomatic relations between your country and ours were opened. On November 5, 1809, John Quincy Adams, later Secretary of State and later President of the

United States, presented his credentials to Alexander I. And since that date there has been a history of many incidents of collaboration between your country and mine and certainly a long history of friendship. In two world wars we have been allies.

And now today it seems to me that our two countries have a very special obligation to the entire world. Because of our strength, because of our importance in the world, it is vital that we understand each other better. You and I have agreed on this point.

I think that skillful debate is not now enough. We must depend upon fact and truth. And we must make it our common purpose, as I see it, that we develop for each other the maximum of fact and truth, so that we may better lead, between us, this world into a better opportunity for peace and prosperity.

And it is in that hope, sir, in that effort, in the hope that that effort will be successful, that I ask this company to join me in a toast to you, Mr. Chairman, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Madame Khrushcheva, and to the people of the Soviet Union.

Ladies and gentlemen, Chairman Khrushchev.

Chairman Khrushchev

Unofficial translation

Mr. President, Mrs. Eisenhower, ladies and gentlemen: I wish to thank you, Mr. President, for the good wishes that you voiced and to state on my part that we have come here on the invitation of the President with our intentions based on the need to come to an agreement on the improvement of our relations, because our countries are much too strong and we cannot quarrel with each other. If we were weak countries, then it would be another matter, because, when the weak quarrel, they are just scratching each other's faces and it takes just a couple of days for a cosmetician and everything comes out right again. But, if we quarrel, then not only our countries can suffer colossal damage but the other countries of the world will also be involved in a world shambles.

But I am sure that we can live in peace and progress together for peace.

You mentioned the fact that 150 years have passed since diplomatic relations were established

between the United States and Russia. I also want to say a few words on that example. I want to say that, when your Ambassador was presenting his credentials to the Emperor, Alexander the First, I don't think the Emperor trusted your Ambassador too much, because after all the United States was a Republic and Alexander was a czar, but all the same there did exist mutual understanding between the two countries, and contacts between them strengthened.

And our countries not only never fought with each other, but I don't think there were ever even any major quarrels between them. I don't pretend that I have too profound a knowledge of history, but I am sure that this was so.

Our countries have different social systems. We believe our system to be better, and you believe yours to be better. But surely we should not bring quarrels out onto the arena of open struggle. Let history judge which of us is right. If we agree to accept this principle, then we can build our relations on the basis of peace and friendship.

You are a very rich and strong country. I read very many speeches made by many of the Senators and Representatives present here today, and so, although I have made their acquaintance here for the first time today, in actual fact they are my old acquaintances by their speeches.

What we should now do is to strive together to improve our relations. We need nothing from the United States, and you require nothing that we have. It is true that you are richer than we are at present. But then tomorrow we will be as rich as you are, and the day after tomorrow we will be even richer.

But is there anything bad in this? After all, we are going to do this by our own forces, by our own strength.

I must say that the meeting I had today heartened me. When some of our journalists approached me after the meeting and asked me my impressions, I said that there was an agreed communique that was to be published and they should abide by what was said in that communique. But I could not help mentioning that I would inform my Government that a good beginning had been made and one could only hope that the final outcome would be even better.

And so I would like to raise my glass and propose a toast to the President, to his wife, to all of you esteemed ladies and gentlemen.

DEPARTMENT STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 16¹

Secretary Herter and Foreign Minister Gromyko met for 45 minutes this morning [September 16] in the Secretary's office and reached preliminary agreement on the order of the subjects to be discussed by President Eisenhower and Chairman Khrushchev at Camp David on September 25 to 27. The order of discussion was decided upon so that the various advisers and specialists, Soviet and American, might be on hand when the matter of particular concern to them is brought up. There was no discussion on any substantive matter. The conversation was in the same friendly and frank atmosphere of the White House meeting yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Gromyko was accompanied by Mr. A. A. Soldatov, chief of the American Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. N. M. Lunakov and Mr. A. F. Kovalev, Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Herter was accompanied by Mr. Livingston Merchant, Deputy Under Secretary of State, Mr. Foy Kohler, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, and Mr. Richard Davis, who recently returned from Moscow, where he served as Counselor at the American Embassy.

Role of the Teacher in Promoting Peace and Understanding

Remarks by President Eisenhower¹

Ladies and gentlemen: First of all, welcome to Washington, our Nation's capital. Now ordinarily, with such a group like this meeting in the rose garden, I should content myself with a few words of greeting and a few off-the-cuff remarks. But because of the importance of this group—representing as you do the teaching profession in so many different countries—and because of your tremendous interest in promoting understanding by coming to this country to see what you can bring to us and what you can take away from

¹ Read to news correspondents by Robert J. McCloskey, press officer.

¹ Made before a group of foreign educators participating in the international teacher development program, which is administered by the International Educational Exchange Service of the Department of State, at Washington, D.C., on Sept. 16 (White House press release).

here, I decided to put my few simple thoughts, such as they are, on paper. So you will this morning get from me a bit of a precedent. I think never before in this rose garden have I read a speech, which is probably self-flattery. I don't mean to call it a speech; it's just an expression of some simple thoughts.

Dr. Hauck,² teachers, and school administrators: I am happy to join with Dr. Hauck and others in his group in extending to you this welcome to our country. I hope in the coming months you will all have abundant opportunity to meet and talk with Americans in every walk of life. We of course want to show you our schools and colleges and our universities, our cultural institutions, farms, factories, and playgrounds. But most of all we want you to come to know our people, and what they think, and how they live, and what their aspirations for the future are. And I speak for all Americans when I say that we are tremendously interested in you and your ideas. We want to know better what you think, how you live, and to what you aspire.

A little more than 30 years ago I made my first transatlantic crossing; it took 7 days. My latest crossing—early this month—took a little less than 7 hours. In the three decades between these trips the world has experienced awesome changes. One of these is that 25 nations, with a population of nearly 1 billion, have achieved political independence. Each is struggling for stability, for a respected place in the family of nations, and for advancement in the well-being of its people. But to me the greatest change of all is the development of an exacting interdependence between free nations—an interdependence that involves the oldest and the youngest nations, the largest and the smallest, the most prosperous and the least developed of nations.

This interdependence calls for new thinking, new institutions, new vision. Above all, it calls for greater understanding among peoples—the genuine understanding of truth, which can dispel unfounded fears and suspicions, bars to true and lasting peace. People of good will everywhere have a tremendous job of communicating such understanding—and little enough time to do it. We need to pursue every possible avenue that can bring people together as friends and coworkers

² Charles C. Hauck, specialist in comparative education, U.S. Office of Education.

seeking solutions to their common problems.

As teachers and school administrators you enjoy an extraordinary advantage in this great task. You are the multipliers of knowledge; you serve to develop and disseminate thoughts and ideas and to stimulate critical, creative thinking and understanding in others. The educational institutions in which you work are the seedbeds of learning—and not merely of your own countries but of all mankind.

Knowledge is or should be universal; it was meant to be shared; and it has the peculiar quality about it that, when its parts are brought together, the result is a multiplication rather than a mere addition of those values.

One of the powerful effects of teacher exchange is that the benefits are multiplied a thousandfold. A good teacher, given the opportunity to comprehend other cultures, is not just a transmitter of important facts about the language, economy, politics, science of the country he has visited. He becomes far more—a sort of ambassador at large who brings to each one with whom he comes in contact greater depth of understanding and greater toleration.

All of us surely agree that the exchange of students is valuable. Indeed, I would like to see a substantial increase in the almost 50,000 foreign students now studying in the United States. But I emphasize that through teacher exchange we can open intellectual windows faster and in greater number and thus more rapidly progress toward the greater understanding so desperately needed by our quarrelsome and shrinking world. A world of understanding will be a world of true freedom.

We shall not be serving mankind well if we become obsessed with just the business of putting new satellites into orbit—so obsessed that we overlook the fact that we have some real problems left right here on earth. We need to put new ideas—and more of them—into orbit. And we must use every resource at our command to see that people everywhere achieve greater understanding of each other before it is too late.

In this respect you of the teaching profession compose one of our most precious resources. As always with sound and enthusiastic teaching, we do not look for spectacular breakthroughs. There are no easy solutions for the complexities that surround us. I confidently expect the teach-

ing profession to write a new and one of the finest chapters in human history by developing the priceless commodity of genuine understanding. Only thus shall we ever achieve the kind of world we want.

I hope all of you will take home much of America in your minds and in your hearts. We certainly expect to get much from you.

Thank you very much. Goodby.

President of Liberia Expresses Sympathy for Earthquake Victims

White House press release dated September 18

The White House on September 18 made public the following exchange of messages between President Eisenhower and W. V. S. Tubman, President of the Republic of Liberia.

President Eisenhower to President Tubman

SEPTEMBER 11, 1959

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Thank you for your most gracious message expressing sympathy for the victims of the recent earthquake in the western part of the United States.

I deeply appreciate the humanitarian ideals which motivated your message and express my gratitude to you, Mr. President, and to the Government and people of the Republic of Liberia.

With warm personal regard.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

President Tubman to President Eisenhower

AUGUST 19, 1959

The PRESIDENT
The White House
Washington

The distressing report of devastating experience and results of the violent earthquake that struck the Pacific Coast of the United States has been received by me and the Government and people of Liberia with deep and sincere regrets and on behalf of the Government, people of Liberia, and myself, we extend to you, the Government, and people of the United States, especially the people of the afflicted areas, our most tender feelings of sympathy for this terrible disaster. Let us look to God in prayer for deliverance.

With assurance of my highest esteem,

W. V. S. TUBMAN

Initial Validity of Passports Increased to 3 Years

Press release 659 dated September 18

The initial validity of passports issued on or after September 14, 1959, has been increased from 2 to 3 years by Public Law 86-267 approved by the President on September 14, 1959. However, the one-time renewal period will still remain 2 years. The initial 3-year period of validity plus the renewal period of 2 years will provide a total validity of 5 years for all passports issued on or after the effective date of P.L. 86-267, September 14, 1959, except in those cases where special limitations are noted upon the passport at the time of issuance.

The new act is not retroactive and does not affect the validity of passports issued prior to September 14, 1959. These passports are valid for 2 years from the date of issue, unless otherwise limited, as noted in the information contained under the caption "Expiration and Renewal" on the inside cover of all passports. The one-time 2-year renewal period for these passports is not changed by P.L. 86-267 nor is the final date of expiration of not more than 4 years from the original date of issue.

Since many Government employees and their dependents are assigned overseas for 2-year tours of duty, it has previously been necessary to renew their passports overseas. It will now be possible to eliminate in many instances the necessity for renewal until the employee and his family have returned to the United States. Nongovernmental travelers will also be affected.

U.S. To Undertake Renegotiations on Wool-Fabric Tariff Concessions

Press release 647 dated September 14

As an outgrowth of the continuing study within the U.S. Government of the operation of the tariff quota on certain wool fabrics, which the President requested in a letter to the Secretary of Commerce on March 7, 1958,¹ the U.S. Government has decided to enter into renegotiations looking toward possible modification of the tariff concessions in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

¹ BULLETIN of Apr. 21, 1958, p. 671.

under which the quota is maintained. The renegotiation, which was requested by the United Kingdom in August, is being undertaken in an effort to find a solution to the many problems which both importing interests in the United States and exporting interests in other countries have claimed arise from the application of this quota.

In the proposed renegotiations the United States will follow the usual trade-agreement procedures, including the holding of public hearings by the interagency Committee for Reciprocity Information and an investigation for the determination of "peril points" by the U.S. Tariff Commission. Formal announcements seeking public views will be issued by the interagency committee involved and the Tariff Commission upon completion of preliminary steps now in progress.

The proposed renegotiations will be in accordance with the provisions of article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The tariff concessions which account for the major part of the trade were negotiated with the United Kingdom in 1947, and one which accounts for the minor part was negotiated with Belgium in 1950 and 1951. In accordance with provisions of the General Agreement, the United States will negotiate with these two countries and will give consideration to the trade interests of other contracting parties, either in direct negotiations with any countries that may be found to have a principal supplying interest or in consultations with any found to have a substantial interest.

The tariff quota on wool fabrics was established initially on October 1, 1956, when the President invoked the so-called Geneva reservation,² which is a part of the tariff concessions on wool fabrics which the United States negotiated with the United Kingdom in 1947 and which is included in the U.S. schedule of the General Agreement. This reservation permits the United States to increase to 45 percent the ad valorem part of the rate of duty applicable to imports of wool fabrics in any year, in excess of an amount determined to be not less than 5 percent of average annual U.S. production of similar fabrics for the preceding 3 calendar years. The tariff quota has been continued, with some modifications, each year since then.

Under this tariff quota the ad valorem part of

² *Ibid.*, Oct. 8, 1956, p. 555.

the rate of duty applied to most imports in excess of the tariff quota is 45 percent. For imports within the tariff quota the ad valorem rate of duty under the trade agreement concession is 20 percent or 25 percent (depending on the nature of the fabric). The specific part of the rate of duty is 30 cents or 37½ cents a pound (again depending on the nature of the fabric) for all imports whether within or in excess of the tariff quota. Special treatment has been provided in the form of a 30 percent ad valorem rate of duty, for over-quota imports of certain handwoven fabrics, fabrics for religious uses, and a limited quantity of high-priced fabrics.

In addition to the Government of the United Kingdom, which has recently requested renegotiation, importers and direct consumers of imported fabrics in the United States have made representations to the U.S. Government concerning the difficulties of operating under the present arrangements. Similar representations have been made by other governments and by export interests in other countries. A solution of these problems satisfactory to the various interests involved has not been found within the framework of the existing concessions. It is in an effort to arrive at a solution equitable to all that renegotiations will be undertaken.

Development Loans

Pakistan

The U.S. Development Loan Fund announced on September 8 basic approval and commitment of funds for a new \$10 million loan to the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corp., Ltd., a privately owned and managed development bank in Karachi. The new funds will enable the bank to assist further in the development of private-enterprise projects in Pakistan. For details, see Department of State press release 638 dated September 8.

The Development Loan Fund and Pakistan signed a loan agreement at Dacca, East Pakistan, on September 12, whereby the DLF will lend \$1,750,000 to the East Pakistan Inland Water Transport Authority to assist in financing the installation of improved navigational aids on East Pakistan's inland waterways. For details, see Department of State press release 645 dated September 11.

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1959 Pacific Festival

A PROCLAMATION¹

WHEREAS there is to be held at San Francisco, California, from September 18, 1959, to September 27, 1959, inclusive, an event known as "Pacific Festival Days"; and

WHEREAS the purpose of this festival is to focus attention on the growth and development of cities, States, and nations bordering the Pacific Ocean and thereby to foster mutual understanding and cordial relations among the peoples of these areas; and

WHEREAS the Congress, by a joint resolution approved September 14, 1959, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation inviting foreign nations to participate in the 1959 Pacific Festival; and

WHEREAS participation by both American citizens and foreign nationals in this event is in keeping with our objective of cultivating better relationships among the nations and the peoples of the world; and it may be expected to contribute to the welfare and benefit of all concerned:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to invite, on my behalf, such foreign nations as he may consider appropriate to participate in the 1959 Pacific Festival at San Francisco, California, from September 18 to September 27, 1959.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fourteenth day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen [SEAL] hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.



By the President:

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Secretary of State.

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

86th Congress, 1st Session

Briefing on Africa. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Africa of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. March 5-July 21, 1959. 20 pp.

Passport Security—Part 2. Hearings before the House Un-American Activities Committee. April 22-June 5, 1959. 894 pp.

Dissemination of Scientific Information. Hearings before the House Science and Astronautics Committee. May 26-June 17, 1959. 182 pp.

¹ No. 3313; 24 Fed. Reg. 7517.

To Establish an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Joint hearings before the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee and the Senate Government Operations Committee on H.R. 6904, H.R. 6905, and S. 2026. June 16-22, 1959. 206 pp.

Depressed Domestic Mining and Mineral Industries. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Mines and Mining of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. June 25-July 2, 1959. 452 pp.

The American National Exhibition, Moscow, July 1959: The Record of Certain Artists and an Appraisal of Their Works Selected for Display. Hearings before the House Un-American Activities Committee. July 1, 1959. 67 pp.

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Authorizing and Requesting the President To Issue a Proclamation With Respect to the 1959 Pacific Festival, and for Other Purposes. Report to accompany H.J. Res. 281. S. Rept. 816. August 26, 1959. 1 p.

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Calendar of International Conferences¹

Adjourned During September 1959

ICAO Legal Committee: 12th Session	Munich	Aug. 18-Sept. 4
13th Annual Edinburgh Film Festival	Edinburgh	Aug. 23-Sept. 12
17th International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry	Munich	Aug. 30-Sept. 6
GATT Working Party on Relations with Poland	Geneva	Aug. 31-Sept. 4
IAEA Panel on Reactor Physics Data of Heavy-Water Lattices	Vienna	Aug. 31-Sept. 4
GATT Committee I on Expansion of International Trade	Geneva	Aug. 31-Sept. 9
U.N. Seminar on Judicial and Other Remedies Against Abuse of Administrative Authority	Buenos Aires	Aug. 31-Sept. 11
UNICEF Executive Board and Program Committee	New York	Sept. 1-15
U.N. Committee on Arrangements for Purpose of Charter Review	New York	Sept. 2 (1 day)
U.N. ECAFE Industry and Natural Resources Committee: Working Party on Earthmoving Operations	New Delhi	Sept. 7-14
Meeting of Countries Producing Extra Long Staple Cotton	Alexandria, Egypt	Sept. 7-17
IAEA Conference on the Application of Large Radiation Sources in Industry	Warsaw	Sept. 8-12
GATT Committee II on Expansion of International Trade	Geneva	Sept. 14-25
U.N. ECAFE Committee on Trade: Working Group of Experts on Sampling Methods	Bangkok	Sept. 14-25
ITU International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCITT): Study Group 2/1 on Telegraph Operations and Tariffs	Munich	Sept. 15-25
U.N. ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning: 5th Session	Bangkok	Sept. 15-26
WHO Regional Committee for Western Pacific: 10th Session	Taipei	Sept. 16-22
U.N. ECE Coal Committee and Working Parties	Geneva	Sept. 21-25
3d FAO Technical Meeting on Control of Sunn Pest	Morocco	Sept. 21-26
PAHO Directing Council: 11th Meeting	Washington	Sept. 21-30
PAHO Executive Committee: 38th Meeting	Washington	Sept. 21-30
International Rubber Study Group: Management Committee	London	Sept. 24 (1 day)

In Session as of September 30, 1959

Political Discussions on Suspension of Nuclear Tests	Geneva	Oct. 31, 1958-
PAHO Subcommittee To Study the Constitution and Rules of Procedure	Washington	Apr. 13-
ITU Administrative Radio Conference	Geneva	Aug. 17-
ICAO Meteorological Division: 5th Session (joint session with WMO Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology)	Montreal	Sept. 1-
IAEA Board of Governors: 13th Session	Vienna	Sept. 14-
U.N. General Assembly: 14th Session	New York	Sept. 15-
11th International Road Congress	Rio de Janeiro	Sept. 21-
IAEA General Conference: 3d Regular Session	Vienna	Sept. 22-
FAO Experts on Fisheries Statistics in North Atlantic Area	Edinburgh	Sept. 22-
FAO International Poplar Commission: 10th Session; 7th International Poplar Congress	Rome	Sept. 23-
ICAO Jet Operations Requirements Panel: 4th Meeting	Montreal	Sept. 28-
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation: Annual Meetings of Boards of Governors	Washington	Sept. 28-

¹ Prepared in the Office of International Conferences, Sept. 18, 1959. Following is a list of abbreviations: CCITT, Comité consultatif international télégraphique et téléphonique; CENTO, Central Treaty Organization (formerly the Baghdad Pact); ECA, Economic Commission for Africa; ECAFE, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization; GATT, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency; ICAO, International Civil Aviation Organization; ICEM, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration; ILO, International Labor Organization; IMCO, Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization; ITU, International Telecommunication Union; NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organization; PAHO, Pan American Health Organization; U.N., United Nations; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; WHO, World Health Organization; WMO, World Meteorological Organization.

Calendar of International Conferences and Meetings—Continued

In Session as of September 30, 1959—Continued

Conference of Experts for the Revision of The Hague Arrangements for the International Deposit of Designs and Models.	The Hague	Sept. 28-
GATT Committee III on Expansion of International Trade	Geneva	Sept. 28-
U.N. ECA Conference of African Statisticians: 1st Session	Addis Ababa	Sept. 28-
U.N. ECAFE Subcommittee on Electric Power: 7th Session	Tokyo	Sept. 29-

Scheduled October 1 Through December 31, 1959

PAHO Executive Committee: 39th Meeting	Washington	Oct. 1-
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea: 47th Annual Meeting.	Copenhagen	Oct. 5-
Executive Committee of the Program of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees: 2d Regular Session.	Geneva	Oct. 6-
CENTO Ministerial Council: 7th Meeting	Washington	Oct. 7-
ILO Meeting of Panel of Consultants on the Problems of Women Workers.	Geneva	Oct. 12-
South Pacific Commission: 20th Session	Nouméa, New Caledonia	Oct. 12-
UNESCO Intergovernmental Copyright Committee: 4th Session.	Munich	Oct. 12-
GATT Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions	undetermined	Oct. 12-
U.N. ECE Timber Committee: 17th Session	Geneva	Oct. 12-
Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission: 1st Meeting	Washington	Oct. 13-
IAEA Symposium on the Meteorology of Radionuclides	Vienna	Oct. 14-
ITU Plenipotentiary Conference	Geneva	Oct. 14-
Conference on Antarctica	Washington	Oct. 15-
FAO/ILO Technical Meeting on Cooperatives for the Near East	Cairo	Oct. 17-
ILO Building, Civil Engineering, and Public Works Committee: 6th Session.	Geneva	Oct. 19-
U.N. ECE Conference of European Statisticians: Working Group on Statistics of Private Consumption Expenditure.	Geneva	Oct. 19-
International Wheat Council: 28th Session	London	Oct. 19-
FAO Committee on Commodity Problems: 32d Session	Rome	Oct. 22-
FAO Experts on Standardization of Time Reference in Agricultural Statistics.	Rome	Oct. 22-
FAO Group on Cocoa: 5th Meeting of Committee on Statistics	Rome	Oct. 23-
Consultative Committee on Cooperative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia ("Colombo Plan"): 11th Meeting Officials Meeting	Jogjakarta	Oct. 26-
Ministerial Meeting	Jogjakarta	Nov. 10-
GATT Working Party on Commodities	Tokyo	Oct. 26-
GATT Contracting Parties: 15th Session	Tokyo	Oct. 26-
U.N. ECE Committee on Development of Trade and East-West Trade Consultations.	Geneva	Oct. 26-
U.N. ECAFE Zonal Meeting of Experts on International Highways.	Bangkok	Oct. 27-
U.N. ECAFE Inland Transport and Communications Committee: 2d Meeting of Experts on International Highways.	Bangkok	Oct. 27-
U.N. Scientific Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy	New York	Oct. 28-
FAO Council: 32d Session	Rome	Oct. 29-
FAO Conference: 10th Session	Rome	Oct. 31-
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission: Committee on Biology and Research.	Seattle	October
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission: 6th Meeting	Seattle	Nov. 2-
ILO Experts on Statistics of Industrial Injuries	Geneva	Nov. 3-
WMO Regional Association for Asia: 2d Session	Rangoon	Nov. 3-
ICEM Executive Committee: 13th Session	Geneva	Nov. 3-
U.N. ECAFE Inland Waterways Subcommittee: 5th Session	Bangkok	Nov. 4-
ILO Governing Body: 143d Session (and Committees)	Geneva	Nov. 9-
UNESCO Executive Board: 55th Session	Paris	Nov. 9-
ICEM Council: 11th Session	Geneva	Nov. 12-
IAEA Conference on Radioactive Waste Disposal	Monaco	Nov. 16-
NATO Parliamentary Conference	Washington	Nov. 16-
South Pacific Commission: Regional Seminar on Education	Brisbane	Nov. 16-
U.N. ECAFE Working Group of Experts on Capital Formation	Bangkok	Nov. 16-
U.N. ECAFE Committee on Inland Transport and Communications: 8th Session.	Bangkok	Nov. 18-
Inter-American Child Institute: 40th Meeting of Directing Council.	Bogotá	Nov. 20-
International Union of Travel Organizations: 14th General Assembly.	Manila	Nov. 20-
FAO Council: 33d Session	Rome	Nov. 21-
11th Pan American Child Congress	Bogotá	Nov. 22-

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Inter-American Cultural Council: 3d Meeting	San Juan	Nov. 22-
ILO Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers: 5th Session.	Cologne	Nov. 23-
International Sugar Council: 4th Session	Tangier	Nov. 23-
International Sugar Council: Executive and Statistical Committees.	Tangier	Nov. 23-
FAO Meeting on Hemorrhagic Septicemia in Livestock	Manila	Nov. 30-
ILO African Advisory Committee: 1st Session	Luanda, Angola	Nov. 30-
U.N. ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems	Geneva	Nov. 30-
U.N. Seminar on the Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Results.	Santiago	Nov. 30-
5th Inter-American Conference on Agriculture	México, D.F.	November
U.N. Trusteeship Council: Special Session	New York	November
IMCO Maritime Safety Committee: 2d Session	London	November
ICAO Facilitation Division: 5th Session	Rome	Dec. 1-
U.N. ECAFE Zonal Meeting of Experts on International Highways.	New Delhi	Dec. 1-
1st FAO International Meeting on Date Production and Processing.	Tripoli	Dec. 5-
U.N. ECAFE Zonal Meeting of Experts on International Highways.	Lahore	Dec. 7-
U.N. ECE Housing Committee and Working Parties	Geneva	Dec. 7-
U.N. ECAFE Technical Administration Seminar on Administrative and Financial Aspects of Industrial and Commercial Enterprises in Public Sector.	India	Dec. 8-
ILO Technical Meeting Concerning Certain Aspects of Industrial Relations Inside Undertakings.	Geneva	Dec. 10-
FAO International Rice Commission: Working Party on Rice Production and Protection.	Peradeniya, Ceylon	Dec. 14-
FAO International Rice Commission: Working Party on Rice Soil, Water, and Fertilizer Practices.	Persdeniya, Ceylon	Dec. 14-
U.N. ECAFE Railway Subcommittee: 6th Session; and Working Party on Railway Mechanical Engineers.	Lahore	Dec. 14-
U.N. ECE Coal Trade Subcommittee	Geneva	Dec. 14-
U.N. ECE Coal Committee	Geneva	Dec. 15-
NATO Council: Ministerial Session	Paris	December
Caribbean Commission: 29th Meeting.	Cayenne, French Guiana	December
South Pacific Commission: Study Group on Filariasis and Elephantiasis.	Nouméa, New Caledonia	December
U.N. Economic and Social Council: 28th Session (resumed)	New York	December

U.S. Reaffirms Economic Support for Regional Members of CENTO

Statement by Donald D. Kennedy¹

Permit me to say first that it gives me very great satisfaction and pleasure to be here in Ankara and to attend this session of the Economic Committee, the first under the new name of CENTO. The varied opportunities that such a meeting affords—exchanging ideas, meeting old friends and making new ones, developing recommendations for further activity, associating in a common endeavor—make profitable and worth while any ef-

fort that is involved in attending. For me it is most pleasant and helpful because otherwise I would not be able to come at this time to this fine capital city of a strong and free nation.

It has been said many times, and I would like to repeat, that reliable independence rests in large part on economic health and progress. And I would like to reaffirm that the United States favors and will support, within its capabilities, those economic activities which have a regional character, carry forward a regional concept, and meet the test of economic and technical feasibility.

We continue to believe that the Organization is well adapted for developing economic activities that cannot be effectively carried out by each country acting alone and that such activities deserve to be pushed with vigor. We wish to play our part in doing so. It was with this in mind that we established the position of Economic Coordinator, which is filled by Mr. John McDonald. As

¹ Made on Sept. 1 at the opening session of the seventh meeting of the Economic Committee of the Central Treaty Organization (formerly the Baghdad Pact), held at Ankara, Turkey, Sept. 1-3. Mr. Kennedy, who is Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic and Regional Affairs, Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, was head of the U.S. delegation to the meeting.

judged from where I sit in Washington, it is my belief that he has contributed a great deal to the economic work of the Organization, and I am happy to have him as a member of this delegation.

Reports from Mr. McDonald and a review of the work of the economic experts indicate that the past 7 months have been a period of high activity. We will be reviewing this work during these next few days, and hence I will not make any specific comment now. But I do believe that an examination of work completed and in active progress shows that there has been an excellent level of accomplishment.

In London I referred to our interest in helping individually the regional members of this Organization improve their economic health as an essential part in establishing a continuing and sound independence, and said that it was my view that increased economic health arising out of our bilateral economic aid programs improved the strength of the group as a whole.²

It is within this context that I would like to give you a statistic: At the time of the London meeting I stated that the total United States economic aid in all forms to the pact members under our bilateral programs for the year ending June 30, 1958, amounted to around \$300 million. The total for the year ending June 30, 1959, comes to around \$470 million—up over 50 percent. I mention this only to provide factual support to general statements as to our interest in and strong desire to help those associated in this Organization. American taxpayers, like taxpayers everywhere, are prone to complain. It is particularly gratifying to this delegation that the American people have been able and willing to come forth with aid in such magnitude to the individual members of this Organization.

At the same time it should be recognized that limited annual appropriations and worldwide commitments place a tight and restricted ceiling on what the United States can do. It is United States policy, I should add, to put aid for economic development projects on a loan basis; and you are all familiar with and have had practical experience with the Development Loan Fund, established by Congress for this purpose.

² Mr. Kennedy was head of the U.S. delegation to the fifth meeting of the Economic Committee, held at London July 28-31, 1958.

In closing permit me to express this delegation's great appreciation of the work done by the economic experts. Their activity and the reports of the many working groups show free and productive cooperation by all, an essential element in achieving progress under an international grouping of this character.

Bank and Fund Announce Increases in Resources

World Bank

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development announced on September 16 that a major increase in the capital of the Bank became effective on September 15, 1959.¹ Authorized capital has been increased from \$10 billion to \$21 billion and increased capital subscriptions from member governments amounting to \$8,801.4 million had been received by the Bank up to September 15. Of this total, \$62.52 million will be paid in, and the remainder will be subject to call to meet the Bank's obligations.

Forty member governments have acted to increase their subscriptions to the Bank's capital, and further increases are expected from other members. By far the larger part of the increases consist of a doubling by member governments of their subscriptions. Some members have also made special additional subscriptions, over and above their 100 percent increases, as a means of making their capital participations in the Bank more proportionate to their economic growth in recent years. Seventeen governments, including Canada, Germany, and Japan, have made or indicated their intention to make such special additional subscriptions.

The principal objective in enlarging the Bank's capital is to strengthen its ability to borrow funds for financing loans for economic development by increasing the portion of members' subscriptions remaining on call.

Prior to the current action by the members, subscribed capital of the Bank amounted to \$9,556

¹ For background, see BULLETIN of Feb. 23, 1959, p. 279; for President Eisenhower's message to Congress requesting legislation to increase the U.S. capital subscription in the World Bank and quota in the Monetary Fund, see *ibid.*, Mar. 9, 1959, p. 347.

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million, of which \$1,911 million was paid in and \$7,645 million was subject to call to meet the Bank's own obligations in the event it could not do so from its other resources. With the increase in subscriptions received to date, subscribed capital will rise to \$18,357.9 million, of which \$1,973.82 million will be paid in and is usable in the ordinary operations of the Bank and \$16,384.08 million will be on call and serving as a guarantee fund for the Bank's bonds and other obligations.

Monetary Fund

The International Monetary Fund announced on September 16 that 40 members, representing 82.77 percent of its quotas as of January 31, 1959, have consented to increases in their quotas in the Fund by amounts ranging from 50 percent to 100 percent.

The Fund extended the period within which the rest of its 68-nation membership may accept increases in quotas to July 31, 1960. Some of these countries have already communicated consents to the Fund which will become effective on the completion of certain formalities.

Current U.N. Documents: A Selected Bibliography¹

Security Council

Letter Dated 30 July 1959 From the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States Addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Transmitting a Resolution Adopted on 29 July by the Council of the Organization of American States in Connexion With the Case Submitted by the Government of Nicaragua. S/4208. August 20, 1959. 55 pp.

Letter Dated 31 August From the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel Addressed to the President of the Security Council Relating to Passage Through the Suez Canal. S/4211. August 31, 1959. 3 pp.

Note of 4 September 1959 to the Secretary-General From the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Laos to the United Nations Alleging Communist Violation of Lao Territory. S/4212. September 5, 1959. 2 pp.

Letter Dated 9 September 1959 From the Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan Addressed to the President of the Security Council Regarding Kashmir. S/4217. September 9, 1959. 2 pp.

Letter Dated 11 September 1959 From the Chairman of

¹ Printed materials may be secured in the United States from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Other materials (mimeographed or processed documents) may be consulted at certain designated libraries in the United States.

the Disarmament Commission Addressed to the Secretary-General. S/4218. September 11, 1959. 2 pp.

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General Assembly

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Election of a Member of the International Court of Justice To Fill the Vacancy Caused by the Death of Judge José Gustavo Guerrero. Memorandum by the Secretary-General. A/4180 (S/4205). August 11, 1959. 5 pp.

Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 1960: Form of the Budget. Report by the Secretary-General. A/C.5/776. August 11, 1959. 8 pp.

Financial Reports and Accounts for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 1958 and Reports of the Board of Auditors: the United Nations, United Nations Participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Technical Assistance Board Secretariat, the United Nations Suez Canal Clearance Operation and the United Nations Emergency Force. Fourth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its 14th session. A/4153. August 12, 1959. 4 pp.

Draft Convention on Freedom of Information: Comments by Governments. Report by the Secretary-General. A/4173. August 14, 1959. 15 pp.

Supplementary List of Questions Proposed for Inscription in the Agenda of the Fourteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly: Question Proposed by Morocco—Question of French Nuclear Tests in the Sahara. Letter dated August 13, 1959, addressed to the Secretary-General by the Acting Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations. A/4183. August 14, 1959. 3 pp.

Supplementary List of Items for the Fourteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly: Item Proposed by the Secretary-General—Proposed Amendments to Certain Provisions of the Pension Scheme Regulations of the International Court of Justice. A/4184. August 14, 1959. 1 p.

Draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child. Note by the Secretary-General. A/4185. August 17, 1959. 2 pp.

Supplementary List of Items for the Agenda of the Fourteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly: Item Proposed by India—Suspension of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Tests. Letter dated August 16, 1959, from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General. A/4186. August 17, 1959. 3 pp.

Progress Achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in Pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter. Social Welfare. Report prepared by the Secretariat. A/4181. August 17, 1959. 155 pp.

Supplementary List of Items for the Agenda of the Four-

teenth Regular Session of the General Assembly. A/4189. August 25, 1959. 1 p.

Budget Estimated for the Financial Year 1960. Revised Estimates for Sections 1, 6, 7, 14, 17, and 19 resulting from Decisions of the Economic and Social Council. Report of the Secretary-General. A/C.5/777. August 25, 1959. 16 pp.

Administrative and Budgetary Co-ordination Between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, With Particular Reference to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its 14th session. A/4172. August 25, 1959. 45 pp.

Progress Achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in Pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter. Report prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1053 (XI). A/4192. August 28, 1959. 88 pp.

Report of the Committee on South West Africa to the General Assembly. A/4191. August 31, 1959. 201 pp.

Committee on South West Africa. Report of the Subcommittee on Legal Questions to the Committee on South West Africa. A/AC.73/2. August 31, 1959. 99 pp.

Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities. Additional comments by governments concerning the draft articles on diplomatic intercourse and immunities adopted by the International Law Commission at its 10th session in 1958. A/4164/Add. 1. August 31, 1959. 9 pp.

Draft Convention on Freedom of Information: Comments by Governments. Report by the Secretary-General. A/4173/Add. 1. August 31, 1959. 6 pp.

Progress Achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in Pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter: Association of Non-Self-Governing Territories With the European Economic Community. Report of the Secretariat. A/4197. September 3, 1959. 10 pp.

Report of the Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter. A/4199. September 8, 1959. 4 pp.

United Nations Emergency Force: Manner of Financing the Force. Report of Secretary-General on consultations with governments of member states. A/4176. September 10, 1959. 27 pp.

United Nations Emergency Force. Report of the Secretary-General. A/4210. September 10, 1959. 18 pp.

Adoption of the Agenda and Allocation of Items. Memorandum by the Secretary-General. A/BUR/151. September 11, 1959. 15 pp.

Economic and Social Council

Economic Commission for Latin America. Analyses and Projection of Economic Development: VII. The Economic Development of Panama. Study carried out by a national working group appointed by Panama and by the ECLA secretariat. E/CN.12/494. April 15, 1959. 497 pp.

Economic Commission for Latin America. Progress Report on Studies Relating to the Inventory of Latin American Industry. E/CN.12/524. April 22, 1959. 54 pp.

Economic Commission for Latin America. Joint Report by the Executive Secretary of ECLA and the Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on Co-operation and Co-ordination Between the Two Secretariats. E/CN.12/515. May 18, 1959. 4 pp.

Question of a Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information. Statement submitted by the International League for the Rights of Man, a non-governmental organization in category B consultative status. E/C.2/524. June 17, 1959. 2 pp.

Technical Assistance Committee. Allocation of Admin-

istrative and Operational Services Costs Between Regular and Expanded Programme Budgets. Communication from the International Atomic Energy Agency. E/TAC/89. June 29, 1959. 2 pp.

World Social Situation. Statement submitted by the Catholic International Union for Social Service, a non-governmental organization in category B consultative status. E/C.2/536. June 29, 1959. 5 pp.

Economic Development of Under-developed Countries. Report of the Economic Committee. E/3296. July 28, 1959. 5 pp.

Land Settlement in Asia and the Far East. Statement submitted by the World Veterans Federation, a non-governmental organization in category A consultative status. E/C.2/540. July 7, 1959. 2 pp.

World Economic Situation. Compendium of extracts from resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council involving principles of international economic cooperation. Replies received from Governments pursuant to paragraph (a) of General Assembly resolution 1321 (XIII). Afghanistan. E/3202/Add.7. July 15, 1959. 1 p.

World Economic Situation. Survey of the world economic situation and General Assembly requests pertaining to international cooperation in economic fields. E/3292. July 22, 1959. 3 pp.

Second United Nations Conference of Non-governmental Organizations Interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination: Report to the Economic and Social Council on the Proceedings of the Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 22-26 June 1959. E/NGO/CONF. 2/7. July 28, 1959. 66 pp.

TREATY INFORMATION

U.S. and Liberia Sign Agreement of Cooperation

Department Announcement

Press release 643 dated September 10

An agreement of cooperation between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Liberia was signed at Washington on July 8, 1959, by the Liberian Ambassador, George A. Padmore, and by Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary of State. The agreement reaffirms the cordial and unique relationship which has long obtained between the United States and Liberia, provides for mutual determination of appropriate action in the event of aggression or threat of aggression against Liberia, and reaffirms the intention of the U.S. Government to continue to assist in the promotion of Liberia's economic development and in the preservation of Liberia's independence and integrity.

Department of State Bulletin

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2106, 2257, and 2258). Effectuated by exchange of notes at Paris August 27, 1959. Entered into force August 27, 1959.

Mexico

Agreement extending for 2 months, through October 31, 1959, the migrant labor agreement of August 11, 1951 (TIAS 2331), as amended and extended. Effectuated by exchange of notes at México August 31, 1959. Entered into force August 31, 1959.

Turkey

Agreement amending the agreement of February 16 and July 1, 1954, relating to the loan of two U.S. submarines to Turkey (TIAS 3042). Effectuated by exchange of notes at Ankara August 28, 1959. Entered into force August 28, 1959.

United Arab Republic

Parcel post agreement and detailed regulations for the execution of the agreement. Signed at Cairo December 30, 1958, and at Washington January 13, 1959. Enters into force October 1, 1959.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Department of State Celebrates 170th Anniversary

Statement by Secretary Herter

Press release 654 dated September 16

The year 1959 marks the 170th anniversary of the founding of the Department of State, the first executive department to be created under our Constitution. On July 27, 1789, President Washington signed the act of Congress, often called "the organic law of the present Department of State," which set up a Department of Foreign Affairs and designated its head as Secretary for the Department of Foreign Affairs. By an act of Congress of September 15, 1789, those names were changed to Department of State and Secretary of State, with the addition of two new functions, custody of the records and Seal of the United States and publication of the acts of Congress.

When Thomas Jefferson became the first Secretary of State,¹ his entire staff consisted of five

¹ For an article on the numbering of the Secretaries of State, see BULLETIN of July 20, 1959, p. 80.

clerks and the Foreign Service was virtually nonexistent. Only four foreign governments—Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and Spain—were represented in the United States.

Today the Department maintains relations with 84 foreign governments and the United Nations. It has a staff of almost 7,000 employees at home and about 15,500 overseas. This growth parallels the rise of the United States from a small Republic struggling to maintain its independence to the strongest and most influential member of the community of free nations. It sprang from the expansion and increasing complexity of foreign relations as our country developed its manifold resources in a climate of freedom and private enterprise and found itself holding an ever more important place in international political and economic life.

Behind this growth lies the devoted service of thousands of members of the Department and Foreign Service at home and abroad who, through the years, have given their best effort to carrying out the foreign policies of our Government. The 170th birthday of the Department is a fitting occasion for us to recall their contributions to the promotion of our Nation's welfare.

Department's Third-Ranking Officer To Serve on Coordinating Board

White House press release dated September 16

White House Announcement

The President on September 16 signed an Executive order which relates to the membership of the Operations Coordinating Board. The effect of this Executive order will be to replace the Under Secretary of State, the Secretary of State's present representative on the Operations Coordinating Board, with the new third-ranking officer of the Department of State, the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. The issuance of this Executive order was necessitated by the enactment of P.L. 86-117 of July 30, 1959, which made provision for an alternate title for the third-ranking officer of the Department of State, and the desire of the Secretary of State to have a greater flexibility in the assignment of

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duties to the second- and third-ranking officers of the Department of State.¹

Executive Order 10838²

FURTHER AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10700, AS AMENDED, PROVIDING FOR THE OPERATIONS COORDINATING BOARD

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, and as President of the United States, it is ordered that section 1(b)(1) of Executive Order No. 10700 of February 25, 1957,³ as amended by Executive Order No. 10773 of July 1, 1958, be, and it is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, who shall represent the Secretary of State."



THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 16, 1959.

FSI Begins Second Course for Senior Officers

The Department of State announced on September 14 (press release 650) that Deputy Under Secretary Loy Henderson on that day had officially convoked the second session of the senior officer course at the Foreign Service Institute. A year ago Secretary Dulles inaugurated the first senior officer course, which, upon the completion of its work, was addressed by President Eisenhower at graduation ceremonies held on June 12, 1959.⁴

Benefiting from the experiences gained in the first year's course, the second session of the course will have 19 participants comprising carefully selected officers of the Foreign Service, of the Departments of Agriculture and of State, and from the U.S. Information Agency, the International Cooperation Administration, and the Central Intelligence Agency. Also attending the course are a Navy captain and colonels of the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

Harold B. Hoskins, director of the Foreign Service Institute, defined the purpose of the course to be the preparation of career officers for the highest positions of responsibility in policy recommendation and execution

¹ For a White House announcement of the Secretary's request for such legislation, see BULLETIN of May 18, 1959, p. 730.

² 24 Fed. Reg. 7519.

³ For text, see BULLETIN of Mar. 25, 1957, p. 505.

⁴ For text of remarks made by President Eisenhower and Acting Secretary Dillon, see BULLETIN of July 6, 1959, p. 35.

within the Washington offices of the agencies represented, in diplomatic and consular posts abroad, and in inter-agency and international organizations. The course is under the supervision of Willard F. Barber, assisted by John P. Hoover, both career Foreign Service officers, who together organized the curriculum and program for the year's work.

The 1959-60 course of study includes the following subjects: (1) administrative management and leadership; (2) recent developments in the arts and the natural, physical, and social sciences; (3) domestic influences affecting U.S. foreign policy; (4) outer space and arms control; (5) area studies; (6) examination of the means of foreign policy determination and implementation; and (7) current foreign policy problems.

Foreign Service Examination To Be Held December 5, 1959

In response to thousands of inquiries received from all areas of the country concerning a career with the Foreign Service Officer Corps, the Department of State on September 8 (press release 639) again announced that the next written Foreign Service officer examination will be held on December 5, 1959, in approximately 65 centers throughout the United States and at Foreign Service posts abroad.¹

In recruiting officers in the past the Foreign Service has sought young men and women with broad and general backgrounds. The need for such "generalist" officers has not lessened, but with the more varied types of positions now being filled by Foreign Service officers there is an increased need also for persons with specialized training. The Foreign Service requires officers who will specialize in such fields as public and business administration and economics, as well as in language and area studies, international labor affairs, and political science.

Within the next few weeks Foreign Service officers will visit a large number of colleges and universities throughout the continental United States and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico to explain fully the opportunities in the Foreign Service which await qualified young men and women.

Application forms and other information may be obtained immediately by writing to the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C. All applications to take the written examination must be received by the close of business October 19, 1959.

Closing of Consular Agency at Málaga, Spain

The American consular agency at Málaga, Spain, was closed to the public effective August 14.

¹ For an earlier announcement, see BULLETIN of May 18, 1959, p. 729.

Designations

Raymond B. Allen as director of the U.S. Operations Mission, Indonesia, effective August 30. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 649 dated September 14.)

Alvin Roseman as ICA regional director for the Far East, effective September 18. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 658 dated September 18.)

John H. Tobler as director of the U.S. Operations Missions, Laos, effective August 28. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 628 dated September 2.)

John W. Tuthill as director, Office of European Regional Affairs, effective September 9.

PUBLICATIONS

Recent Releases

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

Atomic Energy—Cooperation for Civil Uses. TIAS 4236. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Switzerland, amending agreement of June 21, 1956. Signed at Washington April 24, 1959. Entered into force June 8, 1959.

Mutual Aid Under Article 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty—Costs for Maintenance of United States Forces. TIAS 4237. 12 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany. Exchanges of notes—Signed at Bonn June 7, 1957. Extension arrangement effected by exchange of notes—Dated at Bonn and Bad Godesberg July 9 and 23, 1958. Entered into force May 12, 1959.

Special Technical Assistance—Detail of Tax Experts. TIAS 4240. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Malaya. Exchange of notes—Dated at Kuala Lumpur May 19 and 22, 1959. Entered into force May 22, 1959.

United States Educational Foundation in Finland. TIAS 4241. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Finland, amending agreement of July 2, 1952, as amended.

Exchange of notes—Signed at Helsinki May 30, 1959. Entered into force May 30, 1959.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 4242. 3 pp. 5¢. Agreement between the United States of America and Ceylon, amending agreement of March 3, 1959. Exchange of notes—Signed at Colombo May 28, 1959. Entered into force May 28, 1959.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 4243. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Poland, agreement amending agreements of June 7, 1957, as amended, and February 15, 1958, as amended. Exchange of notes—Signed at Washington May 26 and 29, 1959. Entered into force May 29, 1959.

Defense—Loan of Floating Dry Dock to Peru. TIAS 4244. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Peru. Exchange of notes—Signed at Washington June 15, 1959. Entered into force June 15, 1959.

Special Technical Assistance—Cooperative Cholera Research Program. TIAS 4247. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). Exchange of notes—Signed at Bangkok May 29, 1959. Entered into force May 29, 1959.

Check List of Department of State Press Releases: September 14-20

Press releases may be obtained from the News Division, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

Releases issued prior to September 14 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 638 and 639 of September 8, 642 and 643 of September 10, and 645 of September 11.

No.	Date	Subject
647	9/14	Wool-fabric tariff negotiations.
†648	9/14	Israel credentials (rewrite).
*649	9/14	Allen designated USOM director, Indonesia (biographic details).
†650	9/14	FSI senior officer course (rewrite).
651	9/15	Soviet proposal on Laos.
652	9/16	Air transport talks with Argentina.
†653	9/16	Herter: message to Chancellor Adenauer.
654	9/16	Herter: 170th anniversary of State Department.
*655	9/16	Palmer sworn in as USOM director, Japan.
656	9/17	Herter: "Peaceful Change."
657	9/17	Secretary Herter and party leave for General Assembly.
*658	9/18	Roseman sworn in as ICA regional director, Far East (biographic details).
659	9/18	Validity of passports increased.

*Not printed.

†Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.

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TOWARD
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*Vice President Nixon's Visit to
the Soviet Union and Poland*

On July 24 Vice President Richard M. Nixon officially opened the American National Exhibition in Sokolniki Park, Moscow. After a series of talks with Soviet officials at Moscow, the Vice President made a 4,448-mile tour of the Soviet Union, stopping at Leningrad, Novosibirsk, and Sverdlovsk. Mr. Nixon left Moscow on August 2 for a 3-day visit at Warsaw, Poland.

This 50-page pamphlet contains the record of what Mr. Nixon said on the various occasions when he spoke to the people of the Soviet Union and Poland, together with other relevant documents including some of the addresses and remarks made in response to Mr. Nixon by officials of the host governments.

Publication 6881

25 cents

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